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1917 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.
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日一十二月五年巳丁

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 9th, 1917.

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11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
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1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "
2.45 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
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TIME-TABLE.

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DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 21 Through Express	No. 22 Local	No. 23 Through Express	No. 24 Local	No. 25 Through Express	No. 26 Local	No. 27 Through Express	No. 28 Local	No. 29 Through Express	No. 30 Local	No. 31 Through Express	No. 32 Local	No. 33 Through Express	No. 34 Local	No. 35 Through Express	No. 36 Local	No. 37 Through Express	No. 38 Local	No. 39 Through Express	No. 40 Local	No. 41 Through Express	No. 42 Local	No. 43 Through Express	No. 44 Local	No. 45 Through Express	No. 46 Local	No. 47 Through Express	No. 48 Local	No. 49 Through Express	No. 50 Local	No. 51 Through Express	No. 52 Local	No. 53 Through Express	No. 54 Local	No. 55 Through Express	No. 56 Local	No. 57 Through Express	No. 58 Local	No. 59 Through Express	No. 60 Local	No. 61 Through Express	No. 62 Local	No. 63 Through Express	No. 64 Local	No. 65 Through Express	No. 66 Local	No. 67 Through Express	No. 68 Local	No. 69 Through Express	No. 70 Local	No. 71 Through Express	No. 72 Local	No. 73 Through Express	No. 74 Local	No. 75 Through Express	No. 76 Local	No. 77 Through Express	No. 78 Local	No. 79 Through Express	No. 80 Local	No. 81 Through Express	No. 82 Local	No. 83 Through Express	No. 84 Local	No. 85 Through Express	No. 86 Local	No. 87 Through Express	No. 88 Local	No. 89 Through Express	No. 90 Local	No. 91 Through Express	No. 92 Local	No. 93 Through Express	No. 94 Local	No. 95 Through Express	No. 96 Local	No. 97 Through Express	No. 98 Local	No. 99 Through Express	No. 100 Local																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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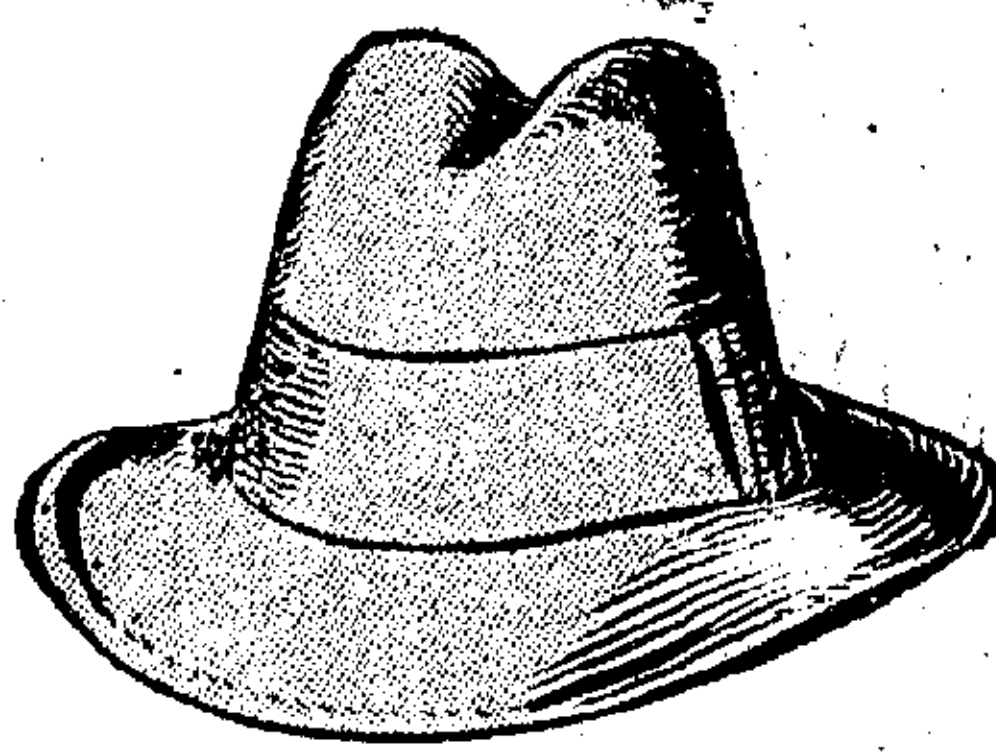
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SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

MEMORIAL TO THE REV. ROBERT
AND MRS. STEWART.STAINED GLASS WINDOW AT ST.
PAUL'S CHINESE CHURCH.

Yesterday morning H.E. the Governor unveiled a stained glass window presented to St. Paul's Chinese Church by the Rev. A. D. Stewart and his brother and sister in memory of their parents, the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Stewart, who were killed in Fukien by anti-foreign rioters twenty-two years ago.

The Bishop of Victoria, who preached the sermon (which was interpreted by Wong Shiu-poon) said:—

In the 12th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John and the 24th verse we read these words, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a grain of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit."

Some Greeks who had come up to Jerusalem desired to see Our Lord Jesus Christ and Andrew and Philip brought them to Him. They caused Our Lord to have a vision of the Gentile people becoming His followers. He seemed to see these Greeks as the first fruits of the multitudes who should believe on His name, but He saw a necessary condition that must be fulfilled before that vision could be realised. The sacrifice of Himself and His Apostles was a preliminary essential, and so He used these words, which might seem at first to have no connection with these Greeks coming to Him. We have a vision of the multitudes of China becoming followers of Our Lord Jesus Christ, of China making for the peace of the whole world because of her righteousness and integrity. The people that have been gathered in are the first fruits like those Greeks who came to Christ, but for the fulfilment of that vision there must be sacrifice.

His Excellency the Governor has just unveiled a beautiful window that has been presented to this Church. It is a representation of Christ and his four Apostles: St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John and St. Andrew. They laid the foundations of the Christian Church by sacrificing themselves. The window is in memory of Robert and Louisa Stewart, and in due course a tablet will be erected asserting that fact. Robert Stewart was a man who had great prospects in the Home Office; he had passed through one of our best English public schools and had done well at Trinity College, Dublin. He was about to be qualified as a barrister and to no doubt attain great eminence at the English Bar. There was in front of him the prospect of a high position and great wealth, but at that period there came before his mind a vision of the non-Christian multitudes of this earth becoming the followers of Christ, and like the Lord Jesus Christ and His Apostles he realised that that vision could only be fulfilled with his sacrifice. He sacrificed his prospects at the Bar and all his wealth and offered himself to go out to China forty years ago. For nineteen years he and his devoted wife laboured amongst the Chinese in the Province of Fukien; it was a long series of self-sacrifices. In those days the Chinese did not believe in Christian missionaries. He built his theological college to train the students, and no sooner had he built it than the Chinese burnt it down, but that did not check his earnestness for the Gospel's sake.

He and his wife pleaded with the people in England and Ireland to send out more agents to preach the Gospel to the people of China, and in response to his appeal a considerable number, especially ladies were sent out. I suppose you all know the pathetic story of the end of their earthly career. In the month of July, 1895, they went to their bungalow on the hill in order to rest and pray to God. They finished their quiet days of prayer on July 31st with the words from the Holy Communion service in which they all united, "Here we offer and present ourselves, our souls and bodies to be a living sacrifice unto Thee." Early on the following morning eighty men who were called the sect of the vegetarians (ignorant people who thought that if they murdered the foreigners the official would give them redress), came up the hill: you know the story how they murdered Robert and Louisa Stewart and two of their little children, the faithful Irish nurse who was attending the children, and six lady missionaries who had come out to devote their lives to China. Three of the children who were there escaped. (Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

FANTAN.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to a charge of playing fantan in the street and was fined \$2.

THEFT BY A BOY.

Mr. Wood sentenced a small Chinese boy to ten strokes with the birch for stealing a watch and chain from the coolie quarters of the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam.

GAMBLERS.

Seventeen Chinese were arraigned before Mr. Dyer Ball on the charge of gambling at No. 65, High Street, West Point.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge, but, after evidence was heard, each defendant was fined \$2.

OLD DODGE.

In Mr. Wood's Court a Chinese coal coolie was charged with stealing coal from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Sergeant Wills said that it was an old dodge for coolies, whilst working coal on the Praya wall, to throw large pieces of coal into the harbour at high tide, and then, at low tide, wade into the water and carry the coal away. This had been done in this particular case.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$4 with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

CONFISCATION OF OPIUM.

Mr. J. R. Wood granted an application made by Lance-Sergeant Shannon for the confiscation of 323 tads of prepared opium, other than Government opium. Sergeant Shannon and a party of Chinese constables discovered the opium in the chain locker of a steamer lying in the harbour. The vessel on which the opium was found belongs to the Yuen Sing Fat Steamship Company.

The manager of the Company appeared in Court and stated that his firm did not claim the opium, and did not care whether or not the drug was confiscated.

with their lives and the three elder boys were away in England at school. When matters were dealt with the Chinese Government asked the Prime Minister of England, Lord Salisbury, what compensation should be given to the Stewarts and the C. M. S. Mission for this. The reply was that no compensation was to be received whatever. They had gone out to risk their lives for China and that was enough. And you know the sequel, now five of the surviving six children watched themselves to China and came out to preach the Gospel to the Chinese people. You know what has been done here by the agency of the members of that family who have devoted their lives to work in this place. These grains of wheat fell into the ground and died at Fukien, and we can see the fruit to-day. Forty-one years ago, when Robert Stewart came to China, you could have counted the members of our Church in that Province by the tens; now there are over 13,000. Then I suppose there were scarcely any Chinese clergy; now there are over twenty in that Diocese.

Sir John Jordan, in speaking in London in the beginning of the month of May, said he was very much struck by the enormous change which had come over the Chinese people and government in the forty years he had been in China. When he came out the Chinese hated missionaries; now they turned to them for guidance. Last Tuesday the Civil Governor of Canton invited all the educational missionaries to his Yamen, and he said he had done so in order to thank them for what they were doing to help to put modern education in the way of the Chinese. These are indications of the rich fruit that has come from the corn of wheat that fell into the ground on August 1st, 1855. But now has come a time for you Chinese to take up the same spirit of self-sacrifice.

The war has necessitated many missionaries being withdrawn from the field. James Stewart, while on furlough from West China, laid down his life for his country in the war some months ago. Another brother has been wounded, and now Mr. Evan Stewart feels he is called to go to help his country in this time of crisis. I hope the Rev. Arthur Stewart will soon come back, but owing to the difficulties of travel it is very likely that Miss Kathleen Stewart will not be able to return for some time. How is the work to be carried on? I answer, it must be carried on by you Chinese. Have you got a vision of all the Chinese people coming into the Christian Church? Think how you are getting a good education through the agency of the missionaries; it must be well to sacrifice everything for Christ's sake and for your country's sake. If you are looking forward to using your good education to get so many more dollars and a better worldly position you will never realise the vision of China being Christian. The future clergy, catechists and Bible women of China must not be poor ignorant people who can get no better pay in any other way, but they must be the best educated men and women who have the most brilliant prospects. Parents in making marriage for their sons and daughters must not marry them to non-Christians because they have a lot of money, but they must be willing to sacrifice that because they are Christians. Stained glass windows will be provided in future not by Western people but by the Chinese themselves. As you look at that window and think of the heroism of the family that it commemorates, pray to God that you all may have the same spirit of self-sacrifice. Then the vision shall be fulfilled and from China there will come a multitude who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 27th.

POLITICAL.

Chang Hsun has issued telegrams, made numerous explanations, even had mandates issued. For a time it seemed as if an ideal place would be secured for his mightiness in the proposed Council of Elder Statesmen, based on the Japanese model. This was an inspiration on the part of Dr. Ariga, the Japanese Constitutional Adviser to the President. It was welcomed by a few of the more reactionary type of leading men as affording a means of circumventing Parliament and obtaining that government by clique or oligarchy which seems so desirable to them. But the very fact that Chang Hsun, Sun Yat Sen, Tsen Chun-hsuan and men of such dissimilar views were mentioned as eligible for this suggested Chinese variant of the Genro helped to render the proposition distasteful to men like Tian Chih-jai and his supporters. The counter-revolution in the South, directed against the "rebel tuchuns," seems to have really begun. In some respects it complicates matters, but it may open the door to compromise. The Tuchuns are not altogether hostile to representative institutions, at least the more advanced of their number are not—and it must not be forgotten that the famous instrument known as the Nanking Provisional Constitution, which is viewed as sacredly almost as the Magna Charta of English liberties was the work of the military leaders of 1911. Of course, they were opposed to the late Parliament for the powers it had arrogated to itself. But, with the passing of the years, there is undoubtedly a growing appreciation of principle even among the Chinese, and it is not too much to hope that these liberal conservatives will succeed in reaching some working arrangement with the extreme Republicans. Both are fighting for principles.

AMERICAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The American Minister has felt called upon to reproach the Ministry of Communications for their dilatoriness in coming to terms with the Siemens-Carey Company in the matter of the loan for the railway construction already approved by the Chinese Government. He made charges against the Ministry, which the Acting Vice-Minister of Communications has refused in an official reply published in the Press. Such publicity does not help matters in the slightest degree. On making inquiries I was informed that negotiations are still proceeding between the Chinese Government and the Siemens-Carey Company, and that, instead of the Company departing from their terms in respect of the period of the loan, it was the Chinese themselves who suggested three years.

THE DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

This festival, though robbed of its original characteristics, is still a national institution. It has become almost like the Chinese New Year, a time for meeting all obligations. Here the day was observed as a general holiday, and the five-barred flag was much in evidence.

EX-MINISTER CONVICTED.

The conviction of Dr. Chen Chin-tao, ex-Minister of Finance, by the Local Court on charges of bribery came as a surprise to most people. He was sentenced to three years and two months' imprisonment. Two former Councillors of the Ministry also received sentences of three years each, as did also the former chief of the Department of Currency, while an official of the Bank of China was committed to prison for eighteen months. Three of the merchants prosecuted for offering bribes were acquitted. Of course, appeals will be taken against these convictions, but it is not expected that they will result in the sentences being quashed. Friends of the brilliant ex-Minister regard the proceedings in the judiciary as a travesty of justice. It may be that the prosecution was vindictive, and it can well be believed that Dr. Chen is being punished for other offences than those upon which he was tried, but, of course, he would be a bold man who would say that Dr. Chen was merely the victim of circumstances.

THE ROCKFELLER HOSPITAL.

A commencement has been made with the work connected with the construction of the large hospital by the Rockefeller Foundation in San Tiao Hu-tung. Prince Yu's palace has been taken over, and a

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG BANK NOTES.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1917, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are as follow:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	7,106,095	5,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	22,366,533	18,000,000
Messageries Bank of India, Ltd.	1,089,303	550,000†
Total	895,572,531	23,550,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents £70,000.

HONGKONG'S SHIPPING TRADE.

Hongkong's Shipping Trade, the subject of the leading article in the current issue of *Shipping and Engineering*, gives a very clear account of the shipping trade of Hongkong and shows how important Hongkong is becoming as a shipping centre. Comparisons are made with Shanghai, and, although not for the same year, the shipping returns of Shanghai not having been issued yet, the Hongkong returns are more than double those of Shanghai. It is gratifying to read that far from there being a decrease in the shipping trade there is an increase of 111,162 ships and 2,495,538 tons for 1916.

big yard has been enclosed in front in which the wood is being cut and the building material collected. An architect from America is coming to superintend the construction.

OFF WITH THE COOLIES.

Mr. R. W. Swallow, who has accepted war work in France, received a cordial send-off from his many friends when he left Peking. Professor Swallow is a good Chinese scholar.

Mr. W. Adderley, of the Customs College, also a professor, leaves in a day or two on a similar mission. He will be greatly missed, especially in connection with the International Recreation Club, for which he has worked indefatigably.

SCHOLASTIC.

Mr. A. E. Newlands, professor of chemistry, has renewed his agreement with the Government University. Mr. Cartwright, of the Government University, changes over to the Customs College and takes the place vacated by Mr. Adderley.

PERSONAL.

Sir Somerville Head, Bart., the new second secretary of the British Legation, arrives here to-night. Lady Head is already in Peking. Sir Somerville is not new to Peking, having left here only three years ago for Petrograd, whence he returns to Peking.

His Excellency the Danish Minister, M. Wallenberg, is still indisposed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The rain of last week-end was most welcome and brightened the prospects of most of the farmers. But heavy though the fall was, I am told that it has not softened the earth to a depth of more than three or four inches. More is needed to meet the requirements of agriculturists.

Since then the heat has been extreme, 100 degrees in the shade being registered these last few afternoons. Needless to say, most people who are not at the seaside are hoping for the day when they can betake themselves there to escape the broiling which is predicted for the next two months.

I hear that the British residents are offended at the display of the German flag at Peitaiho. It is flying from a large number of places, and questions are asked concerning the effect of China's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany in this matter.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The re-played match between Dr. S. P. Chen and Mr. W. F. Collins for the lawn-tennis championship of the International Club took place on Monday, when a tussle worthy of the championship was witnessed. It ran to the full five sets, and both men played all they knew to win. Not till the fifth set was the match decided in favour of Chen, whose victory was a popular one with International members.

SITUATION AT PEKING

ALLIED TROOPS REACH THE CAPITAL.

CHANG HSUN RENOUNCES HIS TITLES.

[FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

TWO DIVISIONS LEAVE CHANG HSUN.

TIENTSIN,
Despatched, July 7th, 12 a.m.
Delivered, July 7th, 5.25 a.m.

There has been a dramatic development at Peking. The Eleventh and Twelfth Divisions, which have been hitherto cowed into submission to Chang Hsun, have espoused the Republican cause. Their commanders have sent a message to Tuan Chi-jui assuring him that they will cut off Chang Hsun's retreat and stating that the majority of Chang's army is outside Peking.

CHANG HSUN'S FLIGHT HOPELESS.

Chang Hsun's flight is now practically hopeless. The Monarchists are retiring from Anting and are expected to make a stand at Fengtai. The casualties in this morning's battle were slight. The Monarchists were unable to face the heavy enemy artillery. Chang Hsun has placed Maxim guns on the city walls.

THE COUP ADMITTED TO BE PREMATURE.

Liang Tung-yen, the Monarchist State Secretary, has wired to Hsu Shih-chang admitting that the coup was premature and requesting him to mediate.

REOPENING THE RAILWAYS.

A special train, flying the Union Jack, left Peking, with British officials on board, to endeavour to arrange for the re-opening of the railway service between Peking and Tientsin. If the effort should be successful a composite detachment from Tientsin will immediately proceed to the Capital under the command of Colonel Robertson, a British officer.

Chang Hsun will certainly be defeated if he fights at Fengtai, because the Republicans are superior to his troops in numbers, equipment, and training.

CLOSING UP THE AVENUES OF ESCAPE.

It is reported that Chang Hsun is holding trains at Peking to enable the Monarchists to escape in the direction of Kalgan. The Republicans, however, have telegraphed to the General at Kalgan to cut off Chang Hsun.

CHANG HSUN PROVISIONING THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

TIENTSIN.

Despatched, July 7th, 3.15 a.m.

Delivered, July 7th, 5.37 a.m.

Chang Hsun is provisioning the Forbidden City and strengthening the defences, with the intention of making a last stand there if he should be defeated at Fengtai. The Thirteenth Division, with artillery and Maxim guns, have left Nanyuan for Fengtai.

FOREIGN DETACHMENT GET THROUGH.

The Foreign Detachment got through to Peking to-night.

It has been arranged to run two through trains daily, subject to the right of search.

TO CUT OFF CHANG'S RETREAT.

It is understood that the troops at Kalgan have been distributed throughout the different passes in order to prevent Chang Hsun from retreating to Jehol or Mongolia.

All is quiet in the capital at present.

BRITISH TRAIN BETWEEN OPPOSING FORCES.

TIENTSIN.

Despatched, July 8th, 12.20 p.m.

Delivered, July 8th, 4.23 p.m.

The mail train from Peking reached Tientsin in ten hours. The engine bore the British flag and was in charge of the Consul official, who had an exciting experience passing the opposing forces at Fengtai. The train halted when rifle fire burst out in its vicinity, and hundreds of refugees on the platform, getting into a panic, rushed towards the train and climbed through the windows and piled themselves in heaps inside. The engine-driver deserted, but Traffic Inspector Bone, Sergeant Pearson, and a Legation Constable took the train outside the station. The panic started again when the artillery went into action near the railway. The reason for the terrific fire was that an aeroplane was manoeuvring overhead, dropping bombs. The railway shed was bombed and wrecked. The train was struck by bullets, but a Japanese postman, who was wounded in the leg, was the only casualty. The train was twice searched for Chang Hsun, whom the soldiers urgently seek, as the Republicans have offered a reward of a hundred thousand dollars for his capture.

The police in Peking are confident that they can control the situation there.

The Imperial Palace has been bombed by an aeroplane. The Republicans are now outside the gates.

Chang Hsun's troops have forcibly removed the British military telegraph instruments at Fengtai.

CHANG HSUN ASKS THE LEGATIONS TO INTERMEDIATE.

Chang Hsun has resigned the high-sounding titles he had assumed. It is believed that his retreat will be cut off by Liang Tung-yen. He has repeatedly endeavoured to get the Diplomatic Body to intervene and arrange a compromise, but his requests have been unheeded.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

CHANG HSUN ASKS JAPANESE MINISTER TO INTERMEDIATE.

PEKING, July 6th, 3.40 p.m.
Chang Hsun has asked the Japanese Minister to mediate, and it is believed that Baron Hayaashi will act. The wounded from Fengtai have arrived. The Bank of China has sent its valuables into the Legation Quarter.

REPUBLICAN AVIATOR DROPS BOMBS ON THE PALACE.

PEKING, July 7th, 3.10 a.m.
Chang Hsun's troops have been defeated at Langfang and are retreating to Fengtai. A Republican aviator dropped bombs on Fengtai, killing four soldiers and four civilians. An aviator this morning dropped bombs on the Imperial Palace.

CHANG RESIGNS HIS GRAND COUNCILLORSHIP.

Chang Hsun has resigned his Grand Councilorship. Tso-kun's troops are approaching the West Gate of the City. Heavy firing has been heard south of Peking.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOOI SAN PO."]

FORCES ASSEMBLING AT NANKING.

SHANGHAI, July 8th.
Fang Kuo-chang has taken the Acting-President's post at Nanking and has appointed Tan Chi-jui Premier. The Chekiang army will go to Nanking to-day. The Shanghai army went to Nanking yesterday. The Acting-President will send an army to attack Hsuehchow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VICE-PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, July 5th.
The Vice-President of the Republic has appealed to all Governors, denouncing the Imperial Military leader and the restoration of the Monarchy. Meanwhile, the President of the Republic is sheltering in the Japanese Legation. The pro-Republican movement is daily strengthening.

FIGHTING BEGUN.

LONDON, July 6th, 10.20 a.m.
A message from Peking, dated July 5th, states that fighting has begun at Langfang, half-way between the capital and Tientsin.

TUAN CHI-JUI PREPARING TO MARCH ON PEKING.

LONDON, July 6th, 10.15 a.m.
A message from Shanghai says that the Peking-Tientsin railway was torn up this morning at Langfang, half-way along the line, by Chang Hsun's troops. The Foreign Military Authorities, sending off detachments, restored communications. Tuan Chi-jui is now at Machang, on the Tientsin-Pukou line, forty miles south of Tientsin, in command of the Eighth Division, preparing to march on Peking to re-establish the Republic. The provinces generally are reported to be calm.

It is recognized that Chang Hsun virtually stands alone, even his former Allies being now against him.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED AT NANKING.

LONDON, July 6th, 10.50 p.m.
Reuter is informed that a Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic has been established at Nanking. It appears that the Vice-President of the Republic, who is Military Governor of Nanking, has temporarily assumed the Presidency.

CHINESE FLEEING TO TIENTSIN.

LONDON, July 6th, 12 p.m.
The situation at Peking is becoming serious. Every train, for the past few days, has been packed with Chinese fleeing to Tientsin, and the interruption of communications caused a panic. The foreign hotels are full of refugees. Small American and Japanese reinforcements are endeavouring to come up from Tientsin to protect the Legations, but their arrival may be delayed by the fighting at Langfang, where 5,000 followers of General Chang Hsun, who is the author of the recent coup d'état, are opposing the advance guard of 20,000 Republican troops.

One thousand followers of General Chang Hsun and 3,000 other Imperialists have taken up positions astride the Peking-Hankow Railway, four miles from Peking, ready to oppose the 10,000 troops commanded by Tso Kuo, the Governor of Chihli, which have reached Luilho, 25 miles from Peking.

It is feared that a serious situation will arise if the Imperialists are defeated and retreat to Peking, which they would probably loot.

THREE HUNDRED FOREIGN TROOPS.

LONDON, July 7th.
A telegram from Tientsin states that altogether there are 300 foreign troops, including the Anglo-French force, en route for Peking.

FOUR DIFFERENT PARTIES.

LONDON, July 7th, 12.30 p.m.
A message from Shanghai says the situation is more complex than ever. Four parties have arisen. Firstly, there are the Restorationists; secondly, the Bureaucratic Republicans, headed by Tuan Chi-jui; thirdly, Fang Kuo-chang, who is alleged to be intriguing for the Presidency with the Provisional Government at Nanking; and, fourthly, the Shanghai Republicans, who are despatching the cruiser *Haichi* to Chingwantao in the hope of bringing President Li Yuan-hung to Shanghai.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

KEEN RACING AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Patrons:—H.E. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, R.N., Committee: The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio) Mr. H. P. White, Mr. B. D. Forsyth, Mr. D. M. Ross, Dr. Forsyth, Capt. Cassel, Mr. G. C. Moxon, and Mr. C. H. Blason.

Judge.—Mr. H. P. White.
Handicapper.—Mr. D. M. Ross.
1st Starter.—Mr. H. J. Gedge.
2nd Starter.—Mr. Paul M. Hodgson.
Timekeeper.—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Thanks to the fine weather, there was a larger attendance than usual at the Hongkong Gymkhana Club meeting at Happy Valley on Saturday, and those present were favoured with some very keen racing. There were seven events, and in this number there was a dead heat for second place, and two wins by a short head. The dead heat came in the principal event, the Gymkhana Stakes, and, peculiarly enough, the leaders, in marks, Australian Chief and Cadzow's Waif, were the pair to finish up level, and both thus secured one point and now remain on a par with seven points. These two ponies were well beaten by Windsor Dahlia, who up to Saturday had not secured a point in this event. The positions are now as follows:—Australian Chief 7, Cadzow's Waif, 7, Windsor Dahlia 4, Field Mouse 1, Town Mouse 1. Neither Town Mouse nor Field Mouse took part in the race on Saturday. Hush Hush beat Billikin by a short-head in the hurdle race, and in the last event on the card King Dick, splendidly ridden by Sedgwick, just managed to get a short head win at the expense of Dr. Forsyth's pony. The Middlesex Regiment's pony made a most disheartening show. It was to have figured in the opening race, but no sooner had the pony been led up to the starting point than it bolted. Barton, who was riding, could not pull the pony up, and Oak Bay galloped hard around the course twice before it could be restrained. In the next event in which it figured, Oak Bay had a change of jockey, and finished in the rear of a field of five.

The enjoyment of the day's racing was marred by an accident to Harold Seth in the hurdle race, as a result of which the popular jockey is now in hospital. Seth had the mount on Pingwu Chief and got away clear of the field at the start in a great manner. Whether the pony was travelling too fast to take the first flight of hurdles or not it is difficult to say. At any rate, as Pingwu Chief rose to the jump it seemed to swerve towards the railings to the right of the hurdles. The pony landed in a heap and rolled into the ditch. Seth was pitched forward, and as he fell he dashed his head on the top pole of the railing and rolled over and lay still. Dr. Forsyth was quickly on the scene and, after rendering first aid, despatched Seth to the hospital suffering from slight concussion. Fortunately for Seth he was wearing a topie at the time, and this must have prevented him sustaining an even more severe blow.

From a betting point of view the racing was quite an improvement, and, but for the accident to Seth, the afternoon's sport would have proved thoroughly enjoyable. During the afternoon the band of the 18th Infantry (under Bandmaster J. M. Furtado) rendered pleasing selections. The full results were as follows:—

FIVE FURLONGS RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st June, that have run in Hongkong and not won a race at Official meeting. Off days, or Gymkhana since January 1st, 1917. Ladies' Nomination, and similar events are not considered as Races. Winners of these events therefore being eligible unless otherwise disqualified. Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwu Chief, 152lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1. Mr. Adams' Tittlemouse, 150lb (Mr. Adams) 2. Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's Social Bohemer, 148lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 3. Mr. Staves' Sinoia, 158lb (Mr. Gegg) 4. Mr. Roderick Barton's Billikin, 156lb (Mr. Kremer) 5. Mr. Mapeo's Oak Bay, 150lb (Mr. Barton) 6.

Length by three-quarters of a length. Time: 1min. 19.45secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. Winning No. Winner: \$12.50. 2, \$434 1, 6.80. 94, 124 2, 14.30. 10, 62 3, 7.90.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$200. Distance one mile. Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 151lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1. Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 154lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 2. Mr. F. Hough's Cadzow's Waif, 152lb (Mr. Gegg) 3. Mr. Polka's Anticipation, 150lb (Mr. Kremer) 4. Mr. Nemo's Cloudlands, 149lb (Mr. Barton) 5.

Time: 2min. 08.15secs. Won by a short head. Dead heat for second place.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. Winning No. Winner: \$7.50. 3, \$728.70 1, 5.60. 2, 156.15 2, 5.40. 1, 156.15 3, 7.20.

CLASS HANDICAP: A CLASS: THREE QUARTER MILE RACE.—For China ponies. Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's King Dick, 156lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1. Mr. Cottager's Ploughedfield, 155lb (Mr. Beith) 2. Mr. J. H. Congdon's New Ally II, 149lb (Mr. Barton) 3. Mr. Nemo's Hush Hush, 155lb (Mr. Suttou) 4. Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt, 151lb (Mr. Kremer) 5.

Time: 1min. 35secs. Won by half a length. Two lengths between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. Winning No. Winner: \$11.30. 188, \$773.50 1, 7.20. 34, 221.00 2, 7.40. 91, 110.60 3, 7.40.

Time: 2mins. 51/secs. Won by a short head. Length between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. Winning No. Winner: \$12.00. 188, \$892.50 1, 6.60. 146, 255.00 2, 5.90. 55, 127.50 3, 5.90.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

QUESTIONS BY MR. ALABASTER.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, pursuant to notice, will ask the following questions:—
(i.)—How many sanitary conveniences are there in the Colony flushed with water from the mains which supply the population with drinking water?
(ii.)—In how many of such cases is the water used measured by a water-meter?
(iii.)—Is filtered water used in any, and if so how many, of such cases?
(iv.)—In how many of such cases was the question of using potable water from the public mains discussed and considered when permission was given for the construction of the convenience?
(v.)—To what extent has the supply of potable water to the inhabitants of the Colony, or sections thereof, been restricted during the last twelve months?

SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

KOWLOON "A" v. HONGKONG C.C.

Played on Saturday. Scores:—

	K.C.C. H.K.
Green and Chunyut v.:	
Crook and de Rome	10 1
Carey and Mass	6 5
Parker and Murray	9 2
Abraham and Stalker v.:	
Crook and de Rome	8 6
Carey and Mass	5 6
Parker and Murray	7 4
Kay and Foster v.:	
Crook and de Rome	3 8
Carey and Mass	5 6
Parker and Murray	9 2
	59 40

KOWLOON "B" v. L.R.C.

Played on Saturday. Scores:—

	K.C.C. L.R.C.
Jeffries and Blackburn v.:	
Bevington and Jonckheer	4 7
Vermey and Winkler	4 7
Morse and Soeters	6 5
Jewsbury and Andrew v.:	
Bevington and Jonckheer	5 6
Vermey and Winkler	3 3
Morse and Soeters	6 5
Ralston and Stapleton v.:	
Bevington and Jonckheer	6 3
Vermey and Winkler	7 4
Morse and Soeters	5 6
	53 46

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Saddling race. Riders start mounted on barback ponies, carrying saddles on their arms. Ride to a point indicated, dismount, saddle pony, remount, and gallop back to winning post. Entrance free. Souvenirs presented by the Club to Ladies and Riders nominated.

Mr. F. Sutton, nominated by Mrs. G. H. Congdon, nominated by Mrs. A. N. Ober, nominated by Mrs. C. H. Blason, nominated by Mrs. Forsyth, nominated by Miss Lammert, nominated by Mr. W. J. Morrison, nominated by Mrs. Stackhouse, Cash Sweep, Pari-Mutuel. Winner No. Winner: \$23.70. 35, \$800.20 1, 11.60. 155, 231.20 2, 11.30. 22, 115.00 3, 11.30.

CLASS HANDICAP: B CLASS: THREE QUARTER MILE RACE.—For China ponies. Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's Town Mouse, 156lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1. Mr. Adams' Tittlemouse, 149lb (Mr. Adams) 2. Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whipper-in, 158lb (Mr. Barton) 3. Sir Paul's Magic Dahlia, 149lb (Mr. Seth) 4. Mr. Mapeo's Oak Bay, 147 (Mr. F. Sutton) 5.

Time: 1min. 36.3/secs. Won by a length. Two lengths between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. Winning No. Winner: \$12.00. 40, \$833.00 1, 8.20. 188, 228.00 2, 16.00. 249, 119.00 3, 16.00.

HURDLE RACE, FIVE FURLONGS, OVER THREE HURDLES.—For China ponies that have started in any event at last two Gymkhana, and Troop ponies: Mr. F. Sutton's Hush Hush, 155 (Mr. Sedgwick) 1. Mr. Roderick Barton's Billikin, 155 (Mr. Barton) 2. Mr. R. E. Sedgwick's Sinoia, 155 (Mr. Barton) 3. Mr. Harold Seth's Pingwu Chief, 155 (Mr. Barton) 4. Mr. Adams' Hang On, 155 (Mr. Barton) 5. Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Chieftain, 155 (Mr. Barton) 6. Mr. W. J. Morrison's Bing Boy, 155 (Mr. Barton) 7. Mr. Congdon's Damppling, 155 (Mr. Barton) 8.

Time: 2mins. 51/secs. Won by a short head. Same between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. Winning No. Winner: \$21.80. 263, \$858.50 1, 8.10. 233, 245.40 2, 11.30. 239, 122.70 3, 7.50.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.—For China ponies. Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's King Dick, 164lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1. Dr. Forsyth's Rex late Merry Monarch, 150lb (Mr. Barton) 2. Mr. Nemo's Cloudlands, 154lb (Mr. Beith) 3. Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Role (late King Ben), 150lb (Mr. Kremer) 4.

Time: 2mins. 51/secs. Won by a short head. Length between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel. Winning No. Winner: \$12.00. 188, \$892.50 1, 6.60. 146, 255.00 2, 5.90. 55, 127.50 3, 5.90.

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JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

139

Government analyst's report states that the water in all the reservoirs is of excellent quality.

THE WAR.

GREAT AIR RAID ON LONDON.

BIGGEST IN THE WAR.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE PROGRESSES.

PINSK ABLAZE.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We slightly advanced our line eastward of Wytschaete.

We repulsed a raid in the vicinity of Acheville.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL FIGHTING.

London, July 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off an attempted raid eastward of Loos.

The aerial fighting yesterday was chiefly between Lens and Ypres. In this area a large number of the enemy's machines were encountered.

Despite the enemy's pronounced activity, we bombed and damaged aerodromes and carried out successful artillery work and photography.

The enemy dropped 144 bombs on our line of the line.

Our machines dropped three times that number on the enemy's side of the line.

Four hostile machines were brought down. Of our machines are missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

A GERMAN VERSION.

London, July 7th.

A wireless German official report states:—The French attacked at Cornil, as far as Hochberg.

The south-eastward of Nauroy the was repulsed.

Enemy twice penetrated parts of first line trenches at Hochberg, but counter-attacks drove him out.

There was lively aerial activity. Three enemy's aeroplanes were brought down.

ASIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PINSK ABLAZE.

Petrograd, July 7th.

Violent fighting has begun near Pinsk, which is reported to be ablaze.

CAPTURE OF POSITIONS AND PRISONERS.

A wireless Russian official report states:—In the direction of Zolochov we backed fortified positions and occupied three lines of trenches. We were pressed back by enemy counter-attacks.

Our offensive westward of Konichy continued throughout yesterday, the positions constantly changing hands.

On the heights north-westward of Presove, the villages Lavrikove and Travotoki and the heights eastward of Godov remained in our hands.

In the evening we pressed back the enemy in the Jamnica-Pasechna sector, north-westward of Stanislau.

We also advanced in the direction of Linkhove and Drvinitch, occupying the latter.

We captured 689 prisoners.

Three of our fastest cutters raided Lake Razin, southward of the Danube.

We landed under fire and captured a machine gun, the breech of a field-gun and two Bulgarians. We bayoneted twelve of the enemy.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

London, July 7th.

A wireless German official report states:—All the Russian attacks between Konichy and Lawrymowci broke down heavily.

The enemy's armoured motor-cars were shot to pieces.

Attacks by the enemy northward as far as the Zloczow-Tarnopol railway, and Stanislaw and points in the Carpathians failed.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AIR RAID ON LONDON.

BIGGEST IN THE WAR.

London, July 7th.

A British official report states:—About 9.30 this morning considerable numbers of hostile aircraft, probably two parties, appeared over the Isle of Thanet and the East Coast of Essex.

After dropping bombs on Thanet the raiders proceeded towards London, moving parallel with the north bank of the Thames.

Approaching London from the north-east they changed course, proceeding north and west.

They crossed London from the north-west to south-east.

Bombs were dropped at various places in the metropolitan area.

The number of raiders is not certain, but probably there were about twenty.

Our artillery and a large number of aeroplanes attacked the raiders.

Reports of the results of the engagements and the damage and casualties have not yet been received.

THREE ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED.

The Admiralty reports:—Naval aeroplanes engaged the returning raiding squadron 40 miles off the East Coast.

Two enemy machines were observed to crash into the sea, and a third machine fell in flames at the mouth of the Scheldt.

All our machines returned.

THE CASUALTIES.

LATER.

A British official report states:—The latest casualties in to-day's air-raid are 28 men, six women, and three children killed. Seventy-four men, 30 women, and 37 children were injured.

Another enemy aeroplane was brought down at the mouth of the Thames.

PLAINLY VISIBLE.

To-day's raid was the biggest up to date.

The enemy came over London like a hawk, flying low and in close formation, despite the perfect hail of shells from the anti-aeroplanes.

On approaching the city their pace seemed to slow down.

The raiders were plainly visible to the naked eye, and they appeared like huge blackbirds.

They dropped a perfect rain of bombs as they proceeded south-west over the metropolitan area.

A splendid view was obtained from the roof of Reuter's Agency offices.

The bombs dropped with a great crash.

RAIDERS TOOK RISKS.

The raiders, unlike their predecessors, undoubtedly took risks, for shrapnel was seen bursting everywhere about them.

A big running fight was witnessed over the southern suburbs. British airmen were seen to get right amongst the raiders, but the latter subsequently rose and the haze obscured further operations.

Pending further official announcement the damage is far less than had been anticipated.

LONDONERS SIGHTSEEING.

Few of the public realised there was a raid till the bomb-dropping commenced.

The spectacle of excited crowds, despite all warnings, watching the flight of the flock of vultures constituted a curious testimony to the character of Londoners generally. If the promoters of these raids could have witnessed it they would get rudely shaken out from the illusion of tens of thousands panic-stricken people rushing to the cellars.

AMAZING SPECTACLE.

When the guns were first heard many did not realise what it meant to be in an air-raid, so accustomed had the people become to such sounds. However, the roar becoming louder, there was a rush for the streets, when an amazing spectacle met the eye.

Moving over the city was a big fleet of aeroplanes proceeding in a slow and almost stately procession.

At first they were believed to be ours.

One could hear such remarks as "It's all right. They are ours." But a great burst of shells round and amongst them and sounds of exploding bombs quickly dispelled this idea.

Although many, according to instructions from their employers, proceeded to the basements and other comparatively safe places, hundreds of thousands watched the spectacle from open doors, windows, roofs and the streets.

When the raiders got beyond the city the anti-aeroplanes ceased, and our airmen were seen making towards the squadron from various directions. The enemy thereupon ascended into a more hazy atmosphere, and although sharp reports of machine-guns were heard it was impossible from the city to follow events closely.

Altogether the raiders' stay over the city lasted about twelve minutes.

Among the numerous and distinguished spectators of the raid were Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mrs. Asquith.

The County Council issued a statement assuring the parents that children are safer in school than in the streets. They express the hope that parents will leave their children entirely to the care of their teachers during raids.

Stories are coming in from several of the southern and western suburbs of a succession of desperate and exciting aerial duels.

COURAGEOUS BRITISH AIRMAN.

London, July 8th.

The returning raiders, as viewed from a south-eastern suburban town, seemed to number over 40, but this was due to the shrapnel bursts showing black against the clouds.

Field-glasses revealed 26 machines, apparently 21 German and five British. The latter were attacking vigorously, judging by the bursts of the machine-gun fire.

The German machines were much bigger than the British.

One of the British airmen was most courageous. He flew to meet the approaching fleet and passed right through it and turned and joined the pursuers.

No bombs were dropped on this town, but the shrapnel fragments were numerous, as the guns were most active.

Most of the hospitals in the bombed area are busy generally, though not so seriously as after the last raid.

THIRTY MINUTES' WARNING.

The business premises were warned half-an-hour before the attack, hence undoubtedly many lives were saved, as more people took cover.

PREMIER VISITS RAIDED DISTRICTS.

Mr. Lloyd George called a special meeting of experts in the afternoon at Downing Street in connection with the raid, and subsequently drove through the raided districts. The Premier was accompanied by Sir John French, General Smuts, Mr. Barnes, and Lord Milner. Crowds in the East End cheered the party.

FAILURE TO COPE WITH RAIDERS.

Mr. Joynson Hicks, M.P., on Monday will ask the Premier to appoint a Committee to enquire into the causes of the failure to cope effectively with the raiders, and whether the Cabinet will order punitive raids on German munition towns on the Rhine.

ANTI-GERMAN OUTBURST.

There was an anti-German outburst in the East End in the afternoon, three alien shops being attacked and their windows smashed. The furniture of one shop was thrown into the street. The police dispersed the mob.

ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

The Admiralty announce that the Dunkirk flights, who were watching for the returning raiders, missed them, but they encountered and destroyed three enemy aeroplanes, and also brought down four aeroplanes.

FRENCH AERIAL GAINS.

Paris, July 7th.

A communiqué states:—From June 21st to June 30th our chasing-planes brought down 19 enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon. In addition 14 enemy machines were seriously damaged and fell down in their own lines.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

London, July 7th.

The Admiralty announce that on the 6th inst. a British destroyer was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea.

One officer and seven men were killed.

FRENCH SUBMARINE LOST.

Paris, July 7th.

An official report states:—A French submarine was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean.

Several officers and crew were lost.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPANIES IN MEXICO.

Washington, July 7th.

The American Ambassador to Mexico has returned, and has conferred with Mr. Lansing.

The Anglo-American companies in Mexico have made representations to Washington on the increased export taxes on oil and the new regulations governing land-holding by foreign corporations.

SPY SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

New York, July 7th.

Two Germans have been arrested, one of whom is the paymaster of the German spy system in the United States.

Officials believe that information is reaching Germany in commercial messages to neutrals, hence a more severe censorship of cablegrams is expected.

Investigation has been opened into the activities of the German insurance companies, which have access to confidential information regarding the sailing of ships.

HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

Rome, July 8th.

A semi-official telegram from Jeddah states that the Mission composed of Mussulmans from Tripoli, Cyrenaica and Erythra and Italian Somaliland has arrived. It was cordially greeted by the inhabitants. The Mission is studying the question of pilgrimages to holy places of Islam on behalf of the Mussulman subjects in Italian colonies.

U.S.A. LOANS TO ALLIES.

Washington, July 7th.

The United States have tendered a loan to France of \$20,000,000, making a total of \$82,000,000, and to all the Allies \$200,000,000.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

In the Senate, on the debate on the Food Bill, the amendment for prohibiting the manufacture of beer was defeated by 52 votes to 34, but the amendment forbidding the importation of distilled liquors was adopted by 52 votes to 30. This also forbids the use for beverage purposes of such liquors as are now in bond. These amount to 220,000,000 gallons.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

Ottawa, July 7th.

An analysis of the voting in the House of Commons division on Conscription shows that outside Quebec only six English-speaking members voted against Conscription.

PEACE PROCESSION IN AUSTRIA.

Amsterdam, July 8th.

Thirty thousand marched in a peace procession at Brucna. They were addressed by Czech Deputies.

A telegram was sent to Emperor Karl requesting him to adhere to the peace policy.

NORTH SEA DANGER-ZONE.

The Hague, July 8th.

Replying to the representations of the Dutch Minister in London in connection with the extension of the British Danger-zone in the North Sea, the British Government on the 6th inst. declared that the measure was in nowise directed against the Dutch, but was exclusively prompted by military considerations with a view to blocking the entrance to British waters of enemy forces.

The Dutch Government replied, hoping that the intended measure would be reconsidered.

ENVER PASHA.

Salonika, July 8th.

Greek refugees from Asia Minor state that Enver Pasha has gone to Mesopotamia.

BATTALION OF DEATH.

Petrograd, July 8th.

The Women's Battalion of Death has been entrained for the front.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 7th.

Silver is quoted 39½d., and the market is quiet.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. Howard of the Kailan Mining Administration is now a Captain in the R.F.A.

Messrs. V. H. W. Watton and J. O. L. Martin, of the Shanghai Public Works Department, have left to offer their services to the Government.

Brig-General R. N. Bray, D.S.O., formerly Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, was mentioned in despatches in the Gazette of May 15th.

Mr. E. J. Daniels, formerly of the Peking-Mukden Railway, has been promoted to Lieutenant in a Dragoon regiment. He was for some time instructing recruits at Home, but he is at present at the front.

Mr. A. E. H. Parrott, son of Dr. Parrott, who is sniping officer in the 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, reports that he was slightly wounded recently and was recently relieved by Mr. W. F. Martinson (Chinese Customs), as sniping officer.

Mr. Dunstan Fuller (son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Fuller of Shanghai) 2nd Lieutenant, 27th Royal Fusiliers, has been gazetted Lieutenant, C. Co., 11th Royal Fusiliers. The appointment was accompanied with a cordial letter of congratulation from his colonel. For a few days after his promotion, Lieutenant Fuller was commanding the Company, his Captain having been slightly wounded.

Lieut. Percy Fox, the son of Mr. H. H. Fox, British Commercial Attaché at Shanghai, has lately been mentioned in despatches and given a provisional commission in the Royal East Kent Regiment (The Buffs). Lieut. Fox, who was born in Shanghai in 1887, enlisted in the Royal Naval Division as an A.B., being subsequently promoted to Sub-Lieutenant. He served with the Drake Battalion at the Dardanelles, and later in France, taking part in the Battle of the Ancre and the operations on the Scarpe.

THE SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE DEFENDANT APPEALS AGAINST THE JURY'S AWARD.

In H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on July 2nd, before Sir Hamilton de Bunsen (Judge) and Mr. Skinner Turner (Assistant Judge), Mr. Hayley Morris appeared against the verdict given in the trial on an action for libel in favour of Dr. R. F. C. Marsh for £5,000. The ground of the appeal was that the damages awarded by the jury were excessive.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the appellant and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the respondent.

Mr. R. F. C. Master said that in this case there was no evidence of special damage suffered by the plaintiff, and the jury had really no exact measure of damage on which to arrive at a sound judgment before they considered the question of vindictive damages.

His Lordship—It seems to me under the circumstances there was quite sufficient before the jury to justify them in finding substantial damages.

Mr. Master—I agree. Counsel continued that the nature of the libel should have been taken into consideration by the jury. That was to say, the name of the plaintiff was not published and that should have had a great effect upon the question of publication. There was evidence that numbers of people did not know to whom he referred until they were told. Then again in view of the extremely high figure at which the jury had assessed the damages, he submitted that they could not have given sufficiently careful consideration to the conduct and the motives which actuated the defendant. There was no doubt that the defendant's original motive arose out of anxiety for his friend and that there was no malice against Dr. Marsh, but his judgment, as his Lordship had remarked, became bewildered when he could not get the consultation which he required. It was after that that he wrote the letter.

His Lordship—The jury must have taken into consideration that Dr. Marsh had given evidence to the effect that in the conversation over the telephone the defendant had threatened to do what damage he could to Dr. Marsh.

Mr. Master submitted that the jury could not have given the verdict they did if they had taken his Lordship's summing up on the question of the defendant's motives, and he pointed out there were very few cases in which as much as £5,000 had been awarded in a libel case.

His Lordship—I agree the damages are very heavy.

Mr. Master—In assessing £5,000 the jury must have taken every single thing they could against the defendant and not taken a thing in favour of him, which they should have done.

Mr. Macleod replied that in a case of libel the plaintiff did not have to prove damage. Having regard to the nature of the libel, and apart from any question of malice at all, without considering defendant's intention or motive at all, it seemed to him that the nature of the libel was one which was calculated to do a medical man a considerable amount of harm in his profession. His Lordship had said that such a reputation was above price, and when it was attacked it seemed to him that all other considerations, such as that names were not mentioned and that probably everyone may not have read the libel, must stand aside.

Their Lordships reserved their decision.

LET THE PEOPLE CONTROL THEIR DESTINY.

MAX HARDEN'S PLEA FOR A NEW SPIRIT IN GERMANY.

The following striking passage occurs in Max Harden's article in the *Lukhansky*:

"The same blindness," he declares, "which caused us to compare England's Army with Falstaff's recruits now makes us scorn America as of no importance. America's entry will be widely felt. Who has the inexplicable audacity to deceive the German people in the rocklike majesty of its struggle and suffering, of undreamed-of sacrifice in blood and race, with slimy trash of talk and smelly printer's ink!"

Even if Russia's army is dissolved our Western enemies, who have Bagdad, Mecca, Valons, Gooz, part of the Trentino, Salonika and the German colonies, who in 12 April days took 34,000 prisoners, and whose wrath overlying the waste of Picardy blazes to heaven—they do not see events and the future so darkly that they will agree to pile arms.

"The millions hostile to us—Chinese, South Americans and all the people who condemn Germans as the violators of human rights—will not trail wearily home before the gigantic weight of America is thrown into the scale. What can be useful to us before that day? Not whimpering about peace, not wild shuttlecock amateur diplomats, but a brave attempt to know the truth clearly, the return to worthy freedom of criticism without which guard and menace the strongest sovereignty droops and fades, the decision so to arrange the German house that tomorrow it will be fit to live in and not an abomination before the world."

The United States won't fight a Germany led by sensible men which goes along that road towards the goal pointed out by Mr. Wilson. Not because he pointed it out, must we reach it, but because the imperious necessities of German existence, spirit, and economic conditions, have long been forcing us towards it.

"Never again among white men will such a war be: never will war preparations be the root and summit of German national life and overhanging attention to the needs of tomorrow, while enthroned Marx devours the finest productions of the earth."

"Triumph and conquest, perhaps after many years, perhaps never, or a misarrangement of the noblest human efforts—if each and every German will make the right choice, peace will soon come. And the responsibility for this peace which must come cannot be carried by a prince or a family, but only on the unbent neck of the whole nation. Democracy is irresistible. This peace can the German people only conclude when it has recognized what it must want."

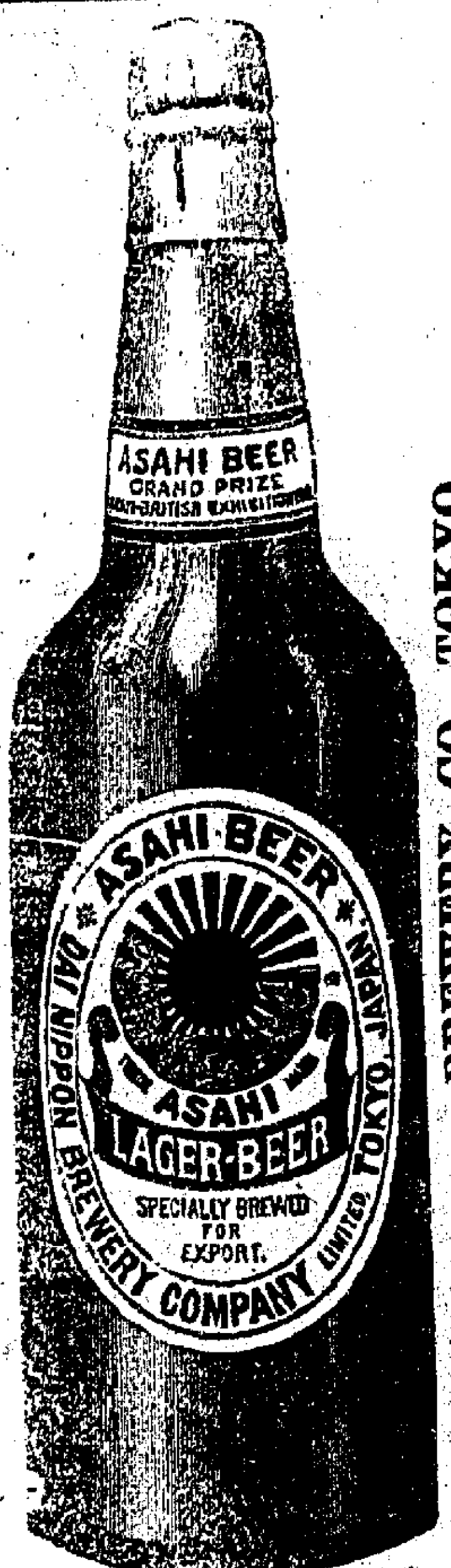
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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

PARIS, July 8th.

A communiqué says there has been most active reciprocal artillery firing in Champagne, notably at Casque and Teton.

Enemy attempts to the west of Cornillet and south-east of Tahure were easily repulsed.

Our artillery carried out destructive fire on the German organizations to the north and west of Hill 304.

FOUR ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

A French communiqué says:—There has been a marked recrudescence of artillery activity in some of the sectors. Operations in Champagne enabled us to reduce two small salients.

The enemy four times unsuccessfully attempted to recapture lost ground and sustained serious losses.

The artillery struggle has continued most keenly on the left bank of the Meuse. ARTILLERY CONTESTS AT MANY POINTS.

PARIS, July 8th.

A communiqué states:—There were artillery contests in various sectors. Five hundred shells fell on Rheims.

BRITISH FRONT.

RAID NEAR BULLECOURT REPULSED.

LONDON, July 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that we repulsed a raid in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt.

LONDON, July 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports artillery activity astride the Scarpe, and in the neighbourhoods of Messines and Nieuport.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

SURVEY OF RESULTS.

LONDON, July 8th.

Mr. Percy Robinson, a War Correspondent, writing from Headquarters in France, and surveying the results of the year of the British offensive says:—

"It can now be confessed that there were doubts regarding the New Armies, but the disquietude has vanished. The new men have proved not once, but hundreds of times, to be superior to the Germans. We are confident to-day that the New Armies are stronger, are made of better stuff and are better commanded than the enemy's armies.

Mr. Robinson recounts instances of heroism among the English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Australian, Canadian and South African troops. He says: "Not the least remarkable has been the performance of some of the latest drafts. Several times officers have expressed misgivings in this connection, but always those misgivings have been falsified and seemed ludicrous after the event. "Behind this quality of the men is the enormous development of the machine. We have learned to strike with the fist more heavily mailed than the German has ever known how to use. Whether the job be long or short, the army has perfect confidence that it is stronger than the enemy, and that only one end is possible."

ENEMY'S GREAT ATTACK.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, July 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters describing the powerful attack by the enemy on the French Army says:—

The Germans mustered the previous night in trenches on the northern slopes of the plateau. At 7.30 the next evening the French Divisional General commanding the sector of the plateau was sitting down to his evening meal, wondering what the silence of the enemy guns meant, when a sudden roar of artillery supplied the solution. The Germans had opened a bombardment with staggering violence along the entire front. Across the plateau ran an unbroken wave of shell bursts cutting off all access to the front.

In the rear great shells rained on every part of the position destroying the communication trenches, cutting wires and ploughing up roads. For a moment the position appeared desperate.

But the Boches reckoned without their hosts. The roar of their overture had been heard for miles, and the result was that every French gun was turned into the German departure trenches. The Germans had counted on immunity for these trenches on the slopes of the plateau, because, owing to the steepness of the ascent most of it had been counted as dead ground for artillery purposes. As it happened, the day before the Divisional Artillery Commander himself, adventuring beyond the front trenches, had worked out the exact range and angle of fire needed to reach the enemy front line, and directly the battle began several batteries of Seventy-fives opened a terrific barrage on these trenches which were naturally crowded with men. Meanwhile the heavy artillery was raining destruction on the supports behind, and the German communication trenches and batteries. The French reply had been so prompt that the attempt failed even before it was properly commenced. The enemy bombardment died down in forty minutes.

Ten minutes after the German infantry left the trenches. At this part of the line the enemy did not employ "stomping," the attackers consisting of fresh troops of the 1918 class, who, full of fire, came on very gallantly, but the decimation caused by the Seventy-fives left them too weak to advance far against a storm of machine-gun, trench-mortar and rifle fire from the trenches. They never reached the French line.

Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY SEEKING TO FRATERNISE.

LONDON, July 8th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—There has been increased reciprocal artillery in the direction of Zolotchev. Sharp encounters took place in the region of Dzikelany. The Germans were flagged and suggested fraternizing in the region of Balistich, but we replied with artillery. A battle is proceeding in the direction of Sakiz in the region of Bistana on the Abshirvan river, with reinforced Turks.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A wireless German official message states:—Massed Russian assaults on Bryzany and between Zborow and Konichy broke down heavily.

Another wireless German official message says:—An artillery battle has developed between Zborow and Brzezany, also at Lisec, Zwyzy, Brody and Smorgon.

Rumanian preparations to attack southward of Casinu valley were dispersed by our fire.

The enemy is restless on the Lower Danube.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ALLIES.

Reuter is informed that the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, has been instructed to warmly congratulate the Russian Government on the brilliant success of the new offensive, the latest reports of which show that it is favourably developing.

A message from Padis states that M. Painleve has similarly congratulated the Russian Government.

OFFENSIVE PART OF STRATEGICAL PLAN.

LONDON, July 7th.

The resumption of the Russian offensive after a sharp lull is indicated in a German communiqué. The attacks were delivered between Zborow and Konichy, where 7,000 prisoners were taken on Monday, and at Brzezany, farther south. Correspondents at Petrograd emphasize that the offensive is not a mere demonstration, but in accordance with a clear strategical plan.

The Germans have already withdrawn seven Divisions from the West, in addition to fresh formations from Germany. There are also signs of impending naval operations in the Baltic.

Aircraft are raiding in Livonia, and submarines are exploring the Gulf of Finland.

It is noteworthy that many of the leaders of Regimental Committees were delighted at the first news of Sunday's advance.

The artillery preparation was unpreceded on the Russian front. At Czacholovak, a brigade composed of volunteers stormed three lines of fortified heights, breaking the front.

Altogether 5,000 prisoners were taken in one village.

M. Kerensky was present throughout.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

A SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE ATTACK.

Rome, July 8th.

An official message states:—By a surprise attack we pushed forward our line to the north-west of Vico, on the Carnio sector, capturing outposts and taking prisoners.

We maintained our ground against violent counter-attacks, throwing back the enemy in disorder with considerable losses.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONTROL OF FINANCE.

LONDON, July 8th.

In the House of Commons, replying to many complaints regarding the lack of Parliamentary control of finance, Mr. Bonar Law stated that a Select Committee would be appointed to consider how to control it in the best way obtainable and also to examine the expenditure of the Government Departments.

LONDON, July 7th.

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement of the appointment of a Select Committee was practically an acceptance of the motion by Mr. Godfrey Collins, which was the result of several months' agitation on the part of Members of Parliament against the waste of money, and which was backed by over 200 members.

Mr. Bonar Law stipulated that an examination of the expenditure must not be used to control the policy, but the papers point out that the Government has been compelled to make a concession as the feeling of the members was thoroughly roused, and it is noteworthy that no speech was made against the spirit of the motion throughout the debate.

MR. BONAR LAW AND THE WAR CABINET.

LONDON, July 6th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that his duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer did not allow him to give as much time as he would like to the work of the War Cabinet, and that probably an addition would be made to the War Cabinet to do the work which he would like to do if he were free.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Irish Convention would meet at Dublin on July 25th, in order to deal with preliminary business, including the appointment of a Chairman. He thought it was obviously better that the Convention should choose its Chairman. The Government had suggested that Mr. Duke should be temporary Chairman. The Convention would be free to sit elsewhere than in Dublin if it wished. Representative Irishmen from all parts of Ireland would come together in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill, and he felt sure that they would do all they could to secure a settlement of the old discord, which had afflicted their country. The Government would give all the help they could. (Cheers.)

IRELAND'S HARBOURS.

NAVY LEAGUE WARNING.

LONDON, July 7th.

The Navy League has requested Mr. Lloyd George to receive a deputation in regard to the safeguarding of Irish harbours and communications in the event of Irish self-government as the outcome of the Irish Convention. The Premier, declining for the present, writes that the Government is fully interested in the strategic position of Ireland in its relation to Imperial defence and communications in war time.

AN IRISH ELECTION.

LONDON, July 7th.

Mr. Michael Hearn, Nationalist, has been returned unopposed for South Dublin County.

TRANSPORT OF BRITISH COAL.

SAVING OF MILEAGE.

LONDON, July 6th.

The Controller of Coal Mines has drawn up a scheme under which Great Britain will be divided into twenty areas in which consumers will obtain coal from the nearest point at which it is produced.

Existing contracts for supplies from long distances will be abrogated and will be replaceable by new contracts with nearer collieries.

It is estimated that seven hundred million ton-miles will be saved in railway coal transport. Water-borne coal will not be affected.

Licences will be issued where special coal is required for special manufactures.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

TO AID MARINE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

LONDON, July 6th.

King George's Fund for Sailors was inaugurated at the Mansion House. It is announced that Prince Albert will be President.

The object of the Fund is to secure a more efficient aid for Marine Benevolent Institutions. The list of subscriptions, headed by the P. & O. Company, with a donation of £3,000, Lord Inchcape, £2,000, and several other Shipping Companies, £1,000 each. The total, so far, exceeds £20,000.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in a speech, dwelt on the difficult tasks of the Mercantile Marine and the Navy against the enemy's methods of despair. He described the wonderful acts of bravery of merchant seamen, including that of the drifter *Gowanus*, which was armed with one six-pounder gun. Three Austrian cruisers ordered her to surrender and the drifter's Captain replied by calling for three cheers and firing the six-pounder. The drifter escaped. Admiral Jellicoe added:—"That is the spirit which will win the war, and win it quickly."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 8th.

The Jockey Club Stewards have decided to allow 28 days' racing to Newmarket, and twelve days' elsewhere.

LONDON, July 8th.

The Derby will be run at Newmarket on July 21st, and The Oaks on August 2nd.

BEER FOR WAR WORKERS

LONDON, July 6th.

In the House of Commons, there was a further debate on the question of the additional brewing of thirty-three per cent. of beer. Sir George Cave said that thirteen per cent. would be low gravity brew for agriculturists and munition workers.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, July 6th.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Conscription Bill by 118 votes to 55.

Twenty-six Liberals supported the second reading, and on the announcement of the vote the National Anthem was sung.

The second stage was followed by an all-night sitting during which three amendments were voted down. Only nine members supported the motion for rejection.

Sir Wilfred Laurier's amendment was defeated by 111 votes to 62, although the entire Quebec contingent, except two Cabinet Members, supported it.

AN AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S ESCAPE.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, has had a remarkable escape from death while visiting the front in France. A heavy shell exploded a few yards away from Mr. Holman, who was knocked down. His body was bruised and his clothes were torn. He was taken to Headquarters suffering from severe shock. He did not enter the hospital, and it is hoped that he has completely recovered.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A SHELL AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, July 6th.

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SPIES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 8th.

There are indications that the Department of Justice will be asked to investigate the matter. It is significant that Senator Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, expresses the opinion that spies in the various Governmental Departments are furnishing information to Germany by means of wireless stations in Central and South America. He says: "When these spies are discovered they ought to be shot or hanged. There are spies I have not the slightest doubt."

LOANS BY THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 6th.

The United States has lent a further \$20,000,000 to Great Britain and \$12,000,000 to Italy.

THE DUTCH POTATO QUESTION.

LONDON, July 8th.

With reference to the Dutch Minister of Agriculture's statement, cable dated July 5th, Reuter learns that the British have placed no pressure on the Dutch Government to send potatoes to England, unless potatoes were also sent to Germany. Consequently, if there are insufficient potatoes in Holland for the country's own use, the Dutch Government can remedy the situation by reducing quantities sent to Germany, thereby automatically reducing the quantities to be sent to England. The Dutch coal requirements have nothing to do with the matter so far as the British Government is concerned.

HOLLAND AND DENMARK.

FOOD PROBLEMS.

LONDON, July 6th.

The German Press is naturally making most of the disturbances in Holland with the object of stirring up Anglo-Dutch trouble, but it is most unlikely that it will meet with any success.

It is officially stated in The Hague that the Minister of Agriculture's report on the food difficulties of other European neutrals are again shown by the report of the Danish Government Committee that the Danes can pull through the winter only by the greatest economy and the slaughtering, after September 1st, of half the stock of pigs and the least profitable cattle.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY.

A RUPTURE IMMINENT.

BUENOS AIRES, July 6th.

An Argentine Note has been dispatched to Germany demanding an immediate apology and indemnity for the sinking of the steamers *Toro* and *Orana*, also a guarantee that the Argentine flag will be respected. A rupture is imminent.

RUSSIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

PROPOSAL TO ENTRUST DEVELOPMENT TO AMERICANS.

New York, July 8th.

The Petrograd Correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs:—

"A special Mining Committee of the Russian Ministry of Commerce has decided to recommend the transfer of American hands of the bulk of Russian mines and mineral deposits.

M. Malinvin, the Director of the Mining Department, has submitted to the Committee a scheme which includes the offer of the Island of Sakhalin to American capitalists for the working of petroleum and of coal deposits, a similar transfer of several districts in Siberia, and also the gold mines at Altai, the copper mines in the Caucasus and the railroads in the Ural Mountains.

M. Paltchinski, the Assistant Minister of Commerce, has supported the scheme and the Committee has resolved to recommend M. Malinvin's plan on the condition that America undertakes to employ Russian labour and technical assistants as far as possible.

SPANISH POLITICS.

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTONOMY DEMANDED.

PARIS, July 7th.

The Catalonian Deputies and Senators assembled in Barcelona unanimously called on the Government to establish administrative autonomy in Spain and decided to convene an extraordinary meeting of all Parliamentarians at Barcelona on the 16th inst. if the Government does not reopen the Cortes.

SPANISH MILITARY HOUSEHOLD DISMISSED.

MADRID, July 6th.

His Majesty the King has dismissed his Aides-de-Camp constituting the Military Household, including General Amador.

CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Rome, July 7th.

The Senate unanimously, in a House composed of one hundred and seventy-two members, passed a vote of confidence in the Government after a speech by Signor Boselli.

Signor Boselli said the Senate's vote of confidence in the Government would prove that Italy was determined to do her utmost to secure victory in co-operation with her Allies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 6th.

The silver market is quiet and featureless. Messrs. Samuel Montague & Company's report states that a good undertone is revealed by the recovery of the price to 39d. The market is so sensitive that any considerable special demand immediately felt. The Shanghai Exchange has fallen back during the week, but the movement does not appear to be connected with the Restoration of the Emperor. The Indian Treasury's holding of silver is now over twenty crores.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREECE TO HELP SERBIA.

ATHENS, July 7th.

The Greek Government gave a banquet in honour of M. Jourant, the French High Commissioner.

Toasting M. Jourant and General Bar, rail, who was also present, M. Venizelos said the Greek people would fulfil their obligations with ardour, especially the alliance with heroic Serbia.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICANS SINK SUBMARINES.

PARIS, July 7th.

American naval officers interviewed said they believed that two submarines were sunk by the destroyers escorting American contingent across the Atlantic.

They state that

"TALIS" WATCHES

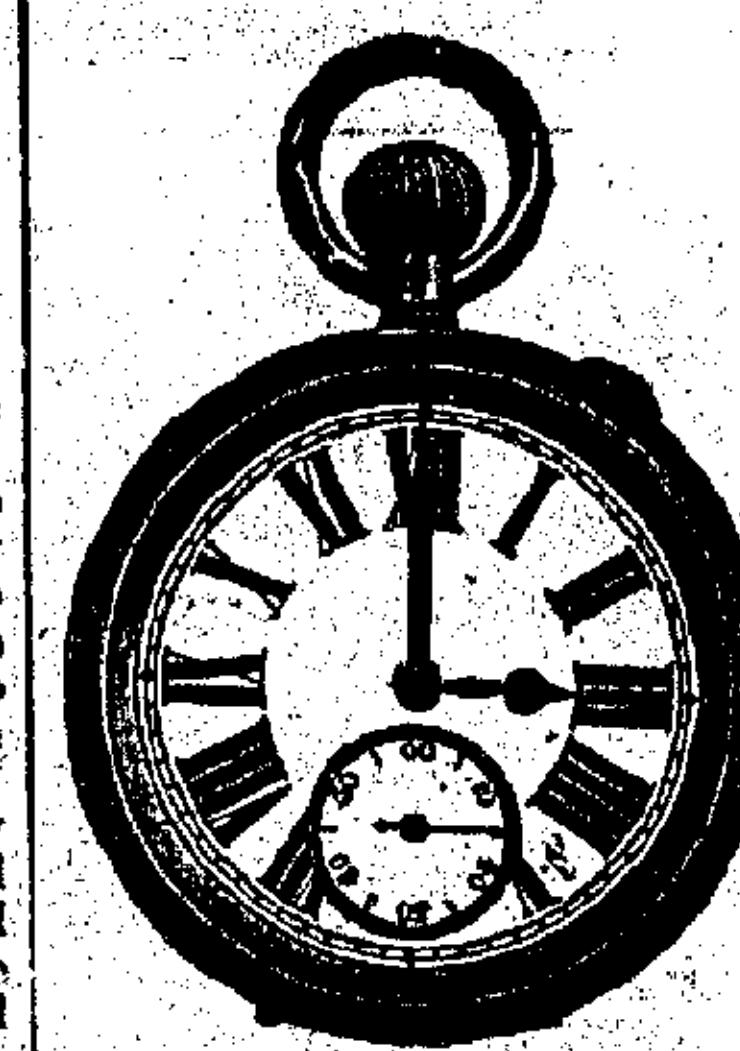
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How to keep healthy in hot weather — drink plenty of "MONTEREAT" Lime Juice, cooling to the blood, and so refreshing. [364-1]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 16th July — 3 p.m. — Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Thursday, 19th July — 12.30 p.m. — British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Tuesday, 21st July — Noon — Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.
Monday, 27th Aug. — Noon — Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

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A TICKLISH AIR JOB. "CO-OPERATION WITH INFANTRY."

[BY "WINGS, R.F.O."]

"Well, and what atrocity have they invented for us to-morrow, old man?" "Oh, you and I are down for that pleasant little pastime known as 'barrage bumping' at 5.30 a.m., Jimmy, and the Commanding Officer wants to see you at once about it."

"Oh, and you're flight orderly officer too. Don't forget to censor the letters this time. I had to do them all last week while you were slacking about in the air all the afternoon."

"I can't see why mechanics should be allowed to write letters at all; it's a most obnoxious habit of theirs. But still, as they do, I suppose I must scrawl my name over a mass of waste paper to-morrow. Oh, well, there's no peace for the wicked. Now I must go and interview our beloved I.O. (Intelligence Officer) about our little trip to-morrow. Cheerio! See you at the sheds in the morning."

He picks up a notebook and bundle of maps and goes out, while his pilot, after bowling to his servant to call him early, quickly undresses and tumbles into bed. At 5.45 the next morning a machine is speeding towards the distant lines just above a bank of thin, white mist.

Jimmy, the observer, still rather peevish at what he considers the unnecessary early start and entirely unmoved by the splendid sunrise, sits huddled in his seat swathed in scarves, mufflers, and silk handkerchiefs.

There has been a "show" on during the night, and their duty is to get in touch with our infantry in the newly won positions, returning as soon as possible to report what they have seen. The attack being only just over, the artillery fire is still heavy, so that in order to be able to see anything it is necessary to fly as low as possible, often in the thick of the shells of our own barrage.

As they approach the lines the pilot puts the nose of his machine down and gradually loses height until they are flying over our batteries at about 500ft. There the noise is appalling, as the unending coughs and grunts of our guns can be clearly heard above the roar of the engine, some of them sounding as if they were no more than a few yards away.

The machine quivers and sways in the "bumps" caused by the rushing shells, and every now and again it is possible to catch a fleeting glance of a long, sinister black shape hurtling by.

Jimmy, knowing his part of the job is about to begin, sits up and wriggles into the position from which he can best observe, arranges his maps, puts his note-book handy, and nods to the pilot.

The machine swings eastwards over the field batteries, which are peeling away as hard as they can, the continuous rattle of the reports sounding like a gigantic machine-gun; and on towards the inferno of smoke, sound, and flying debris that marks the captured position and the trenches beyond it.

While the machine is kicking and jumping in the stream of projectiles, both ours and the Germans', the latter often bursting with a deafening "Cr-r-r-ump," just underneath, the engine keeps up its steady droning note, showing that nothing is wrong there; but pilot and observer, straining their eyes through the smoke and haze, looking for signs of our infantry, seem not to be aware of these things except for the jerking movements of the former's hand on the "stick" as he automatically controls the erratic progress of his machine.

Suddenly the observer points to a spot still further into the pall of smoke, and the pilot glazing hard sees the signal they require, well in advance of the place they expected it, which proves that the infantry has dashed on and taken more than was hoped for.

They head in that direction, dropping still lower as they go, until the machine seems to be missing by inches the mangled remains of such houses and trees as are still standing here and there.

Jimmy, after a rapid survey of the surrounding trenches, in which the khaki of our men can be easily distinguished from the German field-grey, begins to write hurriedly, glancing round now and again for fresh information.

Suddenly a machine-gun begins to crackle in a forward trench still held by the enemy, and after a few seconds they both hear the "phit-phit-phit" of bullets whistling by.

The pilot frowns and starts to swerve from side to side at odd moments, so that the machine becomes a more difficult target for the German gunners, but the course is still roughly up and down over the front trench line we now hold.

Jimmy takes no notice, but goes on writing faster than before. Then after a minute or two more he shuts his notebook, nods to his pilot, and, as the latter swings the machine round homewards with a sigh of relief, gets up to his gun and sends a parting stream of lead into the German trenches.

When they get well behind our batteries Jimmy passes back a neatly rolled message-bag containing the precious information that is being so eagerly waited for at headquarters, and a little later, when passing over the remains of the chateau where the staff is quartered, the pilot hangs it over the side. Down goes the nose of the machine, the wind hums through the flying wires, and the group rush up to meet it. Within twenty feet of officers and orderlies watching seem to be of the ground and directly over the waiting staff, the pilot drops the bag, which flutters almost into the eager hands waiting for it. He then pulls the machine upwards, and the impetus gained in the downward swoop carries it up several hundred feet again.

They circle round once, then with a wave to those below start homewards, and (Continued at foot of next column.)

WHAT FRANCE EXPECTS OF NEW RUSSIA.

M. ALBERT THOMAS IN PETROGRAD.

M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, was received by the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd on May 12th. After having been cordially greeted by M. Teikhelidze, the President of the Committee, M. Thomas was invited to give his views on the present political situation, on the war, and on the actions of international Socialism. In a speech, which lasted no less than two hours and a quarter, M. Thomas indicated what French public opinion expected from New Russia.

France, he said, had at times been anxious as regards the assistance which Russia would give. The hopes of French democrats were that new Russia would give France her unreserved help.

M. Thomas then analysed the errors which French Socialists might commit concerning Russian Socialist ideas, and vice versa. It was necessary, he said, to find the bases and conditions under which common action could be instituted. The French Minister explained why the French Majority Socialists considered it impossible to meet the German Majority Socialists in a conference, which would have been convoked without the preliminary recognition of common principles. He recognized, however, that it was desirable that the Socialist parties of all countries should clearly formulate their principles. Nevertheless, he added, this effort must not be the occasion for a new German intrigue. M. Thomas recalled the intrigues of the German Socialists during the war.

After the entry of the United States into the war and after the Russian Revolution, he remarked, the Western Socialists could not consent to discuss the democratic aims of the war unless they were convinced that the war would be vigorously conducted, for the aims of a war of international democracy would never be recognized by Prussian militarism. To realize democratic ideas, the Minister concluded, it was necessary that all should work together to secure the defeat of Germany.

M. Thomas' speech was listened to with interest, and the growing sympathy of his hearers was evident as it proceeded. Although several of the points raised have been examined and decided upon by the Committee, the members of the latter requested that they should be allowed to defer their reply to the new questions involved. Another interview will therefore take place between M. Thomas and the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

PROFESSOR VINOGRADOFF ON THE REVOLUTION.

Sir Paul Vinogradoff, professor of jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, gave a lecture recently on "The Russian Unions and the Revolution."

The revolution, said Sir Paul Vinogradoff, might be presented as a huge experiment in politics, an object-lesson on the largest scale, to show what an anti-state connection there was in Russia between the highest realisation of political ideals and the business life of provinces and towns, great and small. Had there not been the background of development of self-governing units behind the insurrection in Petrograd, the rising might have remained an isolated event. The fact that the revolution in a few days became a general transformation of Russia was really an effect of the long preparation in the provinces and the towns. The most remarkable feature of the revolution was its organic growth.

To outside observers it might have seemed a sudden upheaval. It was nothing of the sort; it was as gradual, as inevitable, as irresistible, as the rising of the tide. There had been an advance of the self-governing, already free unions, first towards the solution of their own private business, then towards the taking up of general schemes of assistance in national difficulties and national distress, and ultimately towards actual revolution.

Having traced the effects of self-government which arose in Russia as one of the great reforms of the Tsar Alexander II, the lecturer went on to show how much had been done by the Union of the Zemstvos, which in the present war had, up to January, 1916, provided hospitals with 173,000 beds as well as 24,000 beds for infectious diseases, while the Union of the Towns had provided another 173,000 beds. Sir Paul Vinogradoff recalled the great part the Unions had also played in providing the army with clothing and other necessities. He attributed the swift culmination of the revolution to the fear which was felt of the conclusion of a shameful peace, and it might be said, the belief that there was treachery at work. In concluding, he said it was important for the Provisional Government not to remain in the position of a dictatorial committee. Russia had achieved something really magnificent—its liberty. It was now for Russia to achieve something more—to create a national authority worthy of its name.

ten minutes or so later are safe back in their aerodrome.

As pilot and observer clamber out their flight-commander comes up, and after a few questions about the job says:—"We have just had a message from the batteries saying a 'contact machine' was brought down about half a hour ago by one of our own shells. Must be one of Number 1 squadron's people. I suppose, as you two are back all right."

"I'm not surprised, poor devils," says Jimmy, "the nasty things are thick enough. Is breakfast ready?"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ADMIRALTY AND SUBMARINE WARFARE.

[BY ARCHIBALD MURD.]

It will be a great advantage if the nation at large gains an accurate conception of the character of the problem which has to be solved, for it must and will be solved. Germany has carried out preparations for the campaign over a period of two years; the present naval administration has been seriously engaged in the task of combating the peril arising from the use of submarine and mine without restraint for a period of a little over three months. Mark that contrast.

It is sometimes suggested that the British Navy was caught unready. Was it? Who foresaw the possibility of such a campaign as is now in progress, unless it be Admiral Sir Percy Scott, and he was convinced that humane feeling and fear of intervention by neutrals would check any such manifestation as we are witnessing. The opinion of Lord Sydenham, a former Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, may be mentioned as typical of the general view of the submarine, which was held on the eve of the war. He was in agreement with Lord Bessborough in regarding the submarine as of slight military value. He remarked, on June 6th, 1914:

On the surface the submarine is a most inferior destroyer, slow, supremely vulnerable, and unsuitable for long habitation. When it is submerged it can be navigated only by the periscope. In this position it would be not wholly invisible, and if caught by a destroyer it would be sent to the bottom. On the high seas the chances of employing submarines successfully will be few, and submarines will require for their existence parent ships.

ANTICIPATION AND REALISATION.

All that easy optimism has been overlaid by the actual performances of German submarines, which have surprised no one more than the Germans themselves. Three years ago their opinion of the value of under-water craft may be judged from the fact that they possessed only twenty-seven, about one-third the number in our Navy. Indeed, no officers in any fleet sneered so consistently at the submarine as those of the German Navy, and they meant it. It was only when all their war calculations as a war-weapon, and when the submarine as a war-weapon, used in accordance with the traditions of the brotherhood of the sea, had failed to reduce our fleet to parity with the German fleet, that they determined to use under-water craft for outrage and piracy. They have met with some success, as they did at first when they sent battle-cruisers in the night to bombard our coasts, and when Zeppelins cruised over these islands, dropping bombs on peaceful towns and villages. But the triumph in each case was only temporary, and though the submarine, owing to the vast area of water in which it operates and its invisibility, has raised new and most difficult problems, it is unthinkable that these problems will not ultimately be solved. As has already been explained, the Admiralty set up several months ago an Anti-Submarine Department, which has been studying the matter day by day and experimenting in all directions. It includes about a score of the "brightest" officers of the Fleet, to borrow an Americanism. It is developing offensive-defensive measures, which take time to reach fruition, and the character of which is necessarily secret; the publication of three recent notices in the London Gazette announcing new mine-fields off the German coast is significant of the trend of policy, so far as mining can be made a danger and embarrassment to these "bacilli of the sea."

THE MENACE OF THE SUBMARINE.

The type of submarine employed is not a "small boat," but a big vessel requiring no base for supplies, and operating for weeks on end in deep water, where nets and other devices, employed earlier in the war, are useless. Each submarine mounts two 4-in. guns, firing a shell of 34lb. It also carries a most efficient type of torpedo, which can be used with deadly accuracy at a range of a mile or more when the submarine is submerged. That is a point to bear in mind. Our guns have driven the submarines below the surface, but the Germans have evidently been able to send such an increased number of under-water craft to sea as to compensate for this disadvantage. The submarine, moreover, has a surface speed as high as 17 knots, equivalent to that of a fast passenger train, and submerged the submarines travel at 10 or more knots. The merchant ship is slow; many of them do not travel more than five knots, and few exceed 15. Speed means money, and there was no object in the past to exaggerate the rate of steaming of the ocean tramp. Those are the conditions which prevail at a moment when the Germans have pushed out to sea the accumulated resources of two years of frantic efforts to build vessels and train crews. The merchant ship is always on the surface, a conspicuous target; the submarine is sometimes on the surface, but in the course of a comparatively few seconds it can dive and evade attack. In many cases officers and men never catch a glimpse of the under-water craft, but know of the attack only by the shock of the torpedo's explosion. In these circumstances it can be understood by those who are least acquainted with the trackless wastes in which the merchant navy operates how great are the difficulties which confront the Navy, with many tasks on hand in every sea, in dealing with this menace.

The problem of combating the menace, then, in the development of the submarine from a small, slow ship, accompanied by a parent ship, into a large and comparatively swift vessel with all the capabilities of a cruiser—guns as well as torpedoes—and in addition the power of hiding when in danger of attack, leaving

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HEROISM IN THE ADVANCE.

MEN FAR BEHIND THE GERMAN LINE.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

We often hear of cases when it is impossible to restrain our men in attack, and they go far beyond the limits of the advance assigned to them. A remarkable instance occurred in the fighting on April 28th in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle when some 200 men from London went straight ahead 2,000 yards into the blue.

I have already told how in the fighting on that day south of Gavrelle we swept over a wide tract of indeterminate country which has no special landmarks, and carried the nearer slopes of Greenland Hill. The troops fighting here could undoubtedly have gone farther, but the troops on their right were held up by the intricate defences about the chemical works and Roux. Our men here, therefore, having reached the points assigned them, dug in and stayed there, beating off successive counter-attacks with great staunchness.

Meanwhile, on the left of this part of the attack, a certain number of London men, their arms being killed or wounded, were left to their own devices and, as always in such cases, determined to go on where the enemy could still be found. A little south of Gavrelle, about a thousand yards east of the western edge of Greenland Hill, is a small patch of woodland, marked on the maps as the Square Wood. Here at least was a visible objective in the waste, so they headed for the Square Wood. They were much cheered on the way, and when they reached the wood had been where the enemy firing at them had been almost obliterated by our guns. It must have been unpleasant going through our own shell fire, but they did it, and cleared out the remnant in the trench with the bayonet, and occupied the Square Wood.

It was altogether an absurd place to be in, and they must have felt very lonely. It was a long way home again to where the bulk of our men were, but another thousand yards ahead of them on the map was another and larger wood, known as Railway Copse. It seemed better to go there than to stay where they were, so on they went again.

Arriving at the Railway Copse they found German batteries in the forward edge of the wood, and as they approached the German gunners thought the whole British Army was coming, so ran and while our men fired at them the German infantry beyond also saw the gunners running, and they also saw the gunners running, and they really a beastly time. Arriving at the wood these Columbus, exposed to fire from all directions, took cover, did their best to dig themselves in, and waited. And, by a miracle, practically all got back that night. Some few who came back from the Square Wood reported what their comrades had done, so officers went out to fetch them, and brought them in two parties home again.

Not all the 200 returned, but the whole battalion to which they belonged had less than 50 casualties in the whole day's fighting, so the party which perpetrated one of the most audacious escapades of the war got off practically scot free.

The point to which they penetrated was about 1,500 yards eastward of the farthest post in our line to-day, a fortnight later.

on the surface of the sea only one or two periscopes, each about the size of a dinner-plate, which enables vision to be maintained of all that is occurring. These are developments which were not foreseen in any country. The Germans have taken the fullest advantage of them by setting aside all law and human feeling; they have seized the triumphs of physical science and harnessed them to the spirit of the pirates of the dead past. That is a conjunction which was not anticipated.

SUCCESS AND CONFIDENCE.

Confidence in any naval administration depends finally upon success. The present Board of Admiralty, and the large number of officers, fresh from the sea, working under its direction, may justify the hopes of the nation, or they may not. But the thing has not come for final judgment, though the outlook is full of promise. In the main, any judgment passed to-day must be passed on the work, not of the present Board, but of Boards which preceded it. But, let it be added, that former administrations, if they exhibited a lack of prevision, in some respects, could at least claim, if put on their defence, that it was not until February 1st of this year that the Germans, defying the United States, determined, after two years of energetic preparation for the campaign, upon a policy which it was constantly believed no country would ever adopt. At the beginning of February the Admiralty was not caught unprepared, but the preparations which it had made in the course of a few weeks to meet an offensive prepared for over many months, had not developed sufficiently. As has been stated, sea-power is a plant of slow growth. It takes the best part of a year to build even a small vessel for fighting a submarine; scientific experiments occupy many weeks.

In spite of what German submarines and mines have done, we hold the command of the sea, in the sense in which that term has always been employed. To-day it is subject to limitations, it is true, but it would be a grave error to overlook the fundamental fact that all our war activities depend upon the maintenance of the constancy which the Grand Fleet has placed upon the High Sea Fleet. If, owing to the pressure of public opinion, the Grand Fleet were risked with untoward results, the war would be over, not only so far as this country is concerned, but so far as the Allies are concerned. Our naval policy is the best thought of the service. Naval officers have been brought to a realisation that the Grand Fleet is the keystone of the Allied cause. It would be a disaster of the first degree if anything were done to weaken the stranglehold which we have obtained upon Germany and her partners. We are confronted with an embarrassing situation, but in due course the work which is being done will bear its fruit, and the enemy will stand defeated under the sea. Daily Telegraph.

WEATHER REPORT.

On July 8th at 11.40.—No returns from Japan and all continental stations north of Fochow. Pressure has again increased slightly at all stations; there is no apparent change in the general distribution.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since 1st January, 29.88 inches, against an average of 24.19 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light southerly or variable winds; fair to cloudy, probably some rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

Signal.	Symbol.	Meaning.
1.—Red cone.		A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.		Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.		Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.		Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.		Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.		Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.		Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-white-green.
- 6.—Green-green-green.
- 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

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SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 15th July, 1 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 21st July, 5 P.M.

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

SEPT. 5-NOV. 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

G. I. MITTER, Freight and Passenger Agents, Prince's Buildings, Lee Hoe Street.

731

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 1574

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA. MANILA. HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "BINTANG" ... 19th July.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building Managing Agents. [82]

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

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Steamers

Displacement

to sail

"REMBRANDT" ... 25th July.

"GOENTOE" ... 1st August.

"HONJANI" ... 15th August.

"VONDANI" ... 18th Sept.

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" ... 29th Sept.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

352]

Ships

Engines

Boilers

Motors.

TAIKOO DOCK

Boilers

Motors.

Agents for John I. Thornycroft & Co., Limited.

Representative is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

The Taisoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong.

Long Tai, Bauddha & Co., Agents, Telephone 411.

Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone 411.

73]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and Insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON."

Telephone No. 534.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Fadder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE, CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

689

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th JULY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.						
Namuro	6 a.						
Hakodate							
Tokyo							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Shanghai	6 a.						
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai							
Quartz							
Sharp Peak	23.6	73	50	W.S.W.		10	
Amoy	23.6	80	8	SW		4	of
Swatow	23.6	79	95	SW		10	
Taihou	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Taihu	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Tainan	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Koshun	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Pescadore	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Canton	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Hongkong	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Gap Rock	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Macao	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Wuchow	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Hohow	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Phuoi	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Touran	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Cape St. James	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Apri	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Dagupan	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Manila	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Lega	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Tachoban	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Hilo	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Surigao	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Suma	23.6	77	91	SW		10	
Labuan	23.6	77	91	SW		10	

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION of Wind, to two points.

5. FORCE of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE of Sky, by blue sky, a few clouds, a drizzling rain, fog, a gloom, a hail, lightning, or overcast; passing a storm, a rain, snow, thunder, or visibility, a sea, a fog.

7. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

8. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

9. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

10. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

11. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

12. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

13. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

14. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

15. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

16. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

17. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

18. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

19. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

20. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

21. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

22. State in inches, tenths and hundredths.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(REDFER & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 14th July, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 14th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINGHAW"	On 14th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woonung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 38.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 17th July, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.	

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	"INABA MARU"	MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Higo	12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"YOKOHAMA MARU"	WED'DAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Torata	12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"AKI MARU"	FRIDAY, 13th July, at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ATSUTA MARU"	SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Itano	10,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"HITACHI MARU"	WED'DAY, 15th July, at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Tomihaga	13,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"IYO MARU"	TUESDAY, 16th July, at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Takano	12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHYRON MARU"	SATURDAY, 14th July.
	Capt. Tada	10,000

KOBE	"JINSEN MARU"	TUESDAY, 16th July.
	Capt. Nagaya	8,900

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).**

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA AND COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—
Telephone Nos. 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	TUES, 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI, 27th July.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI, 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR, 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI, 7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	SATUR, 22nd Sept.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez,
Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 9th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
(TRANS-PACIFIC) MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU"	Leaving July.
"CANADA MARU"	Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing from Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 15th July, at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 15th July, at 10 A.M.
"SOSHUMARU"	THURSDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be in use.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

**BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY**

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 7TH JULY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALU.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$380, sellers	24 16/- for 1916	
INSURANCE.—				
Cantons	\$50	\$340, sellers	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$20	\$143, buyers	\$9 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$325	\$27 for 1915	
North China	25	T. 140	15% int. account 1916	
Union	\$100	\$355, sellers	\$30 for 1915	
Yongtong	\$60	\$190, buy.	\$21 for 1915	
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$35	\$5 int. a/c 1916/17	
Canton Steamships	\$15	\$14, sales	\$1.25 for 1916	
Indo-China P&O	25	\$40, sellers	6/- for 1916	
Do. Def.	25	\$101, buyers	50/- for 1916	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29	\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17	
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar	\$100	\$398, sellers	\$12 for 1916	
Malacca Sugar	\$30	\$28, buyers	5 Ps. for 1916	
DOCK, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$76	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$114, sales	\$5 and bonus of \$5 for 1916	
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 100	T. 94	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-16	
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$35, sellers	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$373, buyers	\$3 for year ending 30-4-16	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$35, buyers	\$7 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$10, sellers	\$7 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$33, sellers	\$3 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$72, buyers	\$5.25 for 1916	
CHINA.—				
Langkats	\$10	Tls. 15, buy	Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-16	
Shells	21	120/- buyers	2/- int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	21	32/-	9% for 1916/17	
MINING.—				
Kailash	21	34 1/2, buyers	1/- int. acct. year ending 30-6-17	
Rauhe	21	\$2.45	None since 1910	
Troch	21	23 1/2	4/- int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 155	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 14.90	T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16	
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 124, sel.	Tls. 8 for year ending 30-6-16	
Yangtze	Tls. 5	T. 5.70	Nil for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Electric	\$12	\$7	50 cents for 1916	
China Light	\$5	\$4	None since 1908	
China Provident	\$10	\$7.90	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$23, sales	\$3 for year ending 31-7-18	
Green Island Cotton	\$7 1/2	\$7.80, sales	80 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers	\$3 for year ending 28-2-17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$151	\$11 for 1916	
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$10	\$3 and bonus of \$1 for 1916	
Hongkong Steel	\$10	\$27, buyers	None for year ending 31-5-16	
Hongkong Trams	5/-	\$5.40, sales	30% for 1916	
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$9.10	7% for year ending 30-4-17	
Do. New	\$10	\$9.90	25 cents for year ending 31-5-16	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$3.40, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$13	70 cents for 1916	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$6, buyers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6 1/2, sellers		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALU.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
A. or Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.20	8 1/2 p. c.	20 p. c.
A. or Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$11.25	25 p. c.	—
General	\$1	Oct.	\$2.25	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Latex	\$1	Apr.	\$4.30	42 1/2 p. c.	30 p. c.
Latex	\$2	June	\$7.90	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Latex Plant	\$1	Aug.	\$2.65	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Latex	\$2	Dec.	\$4.10	30 p. c.	—
N. or Sarnak	\$2	Dec.	\$4.25	25 p. c.	—
Sandoroff	\$2	Jan.	\$4.75	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Tepah	\$10	Dec.	\$19.50	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2 6 1/2		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [141]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (2 Paid up) ... Francs 45,000,000
President ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotto.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES in PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635]

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	July 7th.
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 days' sight	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1 month's sight	2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	15 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	34 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	61 1/2
Credit at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	119 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Pence	128
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	109
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	146 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	60
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	5 7/8
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$45.70
SILVER, per oz	39 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	per cent
Hongkong 20 cents piece	\$0.60 Premium
Yokohama 10	0.00
Shanghai 20	\$4.57 discount
Canton 10	\$5.00

ON SALE.	A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE	AT HONGKONG
1/- int. acct. year ending 30-6-17	
None since 1910	
4/- int. account 1916	
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY	
On the Day preceding the Departure of the English Mail from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver	
FROM 1883 TO 1888;	
ALSO	
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1888), and other Useful Information.	
Prices \$1 Cash.	
On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.	

ON SALE.	A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE	AT HONGKONG
1/- int. acct. year ending 30-6-17	
None since 1910	
4/- int. account 1916	
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY	
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ALSO	
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1888), and other Useful Information.	
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Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
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Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

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For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
1st Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Satouk, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton Samshui and Waihow	7.30 A.M. Regia. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	—
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Bongmoon	5.00 P.M.	—
Namtau and Samsui	Except Saturdays	9.00 P.M.
Shamshui	5.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
	4.00 P.M.	—

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[15]

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Reserve Funds:—
Sinking ... \$1,500,000, at 2/- ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$33,500,000

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HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
“ 6 “ 3 “
“ 12 “ 4 “
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1917. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1915.)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

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CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted: loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [574]

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London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1895.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

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LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [600]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 582,500
Reserve Funds ... 600,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Koda Bharu, Penang, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts: 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [59]